

The Scrap Book

Paid In Her Own Coin.

A local cafeteria was the scene of an artistic bit of reproof the other day. In a cafeteria the luncheon seeker



GLANCED AT THE GIRL.

wanders from table to table with a tray, collecting the parts of a meal, then receives a check for the amount of food on his tray and pays the check on the way out after he has finished.

A young man of prepossessing appearance and with the earmarks of "knowing his way around" approached the cashier with his check and laid a fifty cent piece on the counter. The girl, who is somewhat austere, snatched up the piece, looked at it skeptically, then bounced it on the counter. It rang true. She took out change, including a penny, and pushed it toward the customer. All during the occurrence the sting was not so much in what she did as in the way she did it.

The young man had not said a word or moved a muscle of his face all the time. Preserving the same serenity and silence, he picked up his change, glanced at the girl, regarded the penny a moment, bounced it up and walked out, his face as expressionless as ever.

Patrons who had watched laughed quietly, and the girl's face flushed.—Newark Star.

Do It Now.

Lose this day loitering, 'twill be the same story.

Tomorrow, and the next more dilatory; Then indecision betrays its own delays.

And days are lost lamenting those lost days.

Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute—

What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.

Courage has genius, power and magic in it.

Only engage, and then the mind grows hunted—

Begin it and the work will be completed. —Goethe.

His Clew.

The London police sergeant raised his eyes from the blotter as two policemen propelled the resisting victim before him.

"A German spy, sir?" gasped the first bobby.

"I am an American and can prove it," denied the victim.

"That's what he says, but here's the evidence," interrupted the second bobby, triumphantly producing a bulky hotel register from beneath his arm and pointing to an entry.

"V. Gates," written in a flowing hand, was the record that met the astonished sergeant's gaze.—Everybody's.

The Cat He Tackled.

An Irishman fresh from the "old sod" secured a job with a lumbering crew in the Minnesota woods. While sound asleep in his bunk one night a lynx slipped in at the open window, espying Paddy's brindle whiskers and promptly pounced on its supposed enemy.

A terrific contest ensued, during which Paddy's clothing was reduced to ribbons, but ending happily when the brawny son of Erin secured a half nelson on the beast and heaved it bodily through the window.

He was instantly surrounded by a score of excited and admiring woodsmen. After examining himself critically Paddy straightened up slowly and remarked with distinct emphasis:

"Bedad, if I knew th' mon that own'd that cat I'd be after rammin' me fist down th' throat av'im—I wud thot!"

Busy Program.

The women of a certain town recently organized a musical appreciation club, and for awhile everything was lovely.

"Louise," asked the husband of one of the members after her return from one of the meetings, "what was the topic under discussion by the club this afternoon?"

"At first Louise couldn't remember, but finally she exclaimed: 'Now I recollect! We discussed that brazen looking bussy that's just moved in across the street and Debusse.'—Argonaut.

Fat Margaret.

It was a history lesson, and the teacher felt convinced he had told his boys all the important features and characters connected with the Wars of the Roses.

"Now, boys, what do you know of Margaret of Anjou?" was his first question.

A slight pause and then quite a good show of hands.

"Well, Jones?"—this to a youngster who was frantically waving his arm about like a flag signaler working overtime.

"She was v-v-very f-f-fat, sir," stammered Jones.

"Fat! How do you make that out?" queried the teacher, who had made no mention at all of the lady's physical charms and was somewhat in doubt himself as to her exact dimensions.

Opening his textbook, Jones triumphantly pointed to the following passage:

"One of Richard's stoutest opponents was Margaret of Anjou."

HE WENT THE ROUNDS.

And Felt Like a Game of Battledore and Shuttlecock.

Joseph attended school in one of the larger cities of the central states. One day, having vexed his room teacher by misconduct, he was sent into the hall to wait until she had time to correct him. One of his departmental instructors came along and, seeing him in the hall, said: "Joseph, you mustn't be loitering in the halls. Go to your room and report to your teacher." Joseph raised his hand to explain, but she said, "Put your hand down and go into your room at once."

Joseph had just slipped into his seat when his room teacher saw him. "Joseph, I sent you into the hall to remain until I came. What are you doing in here?" Joseph raised his hand to explain. "Put your hand down and go into the hall at once."

Joseph returned to the hall, but again met his departmental instructor. "Joseph, I thought I sent you to your room!" she exclaimed. "Either go into your room or down into the yard." The room teacher, going into the hall a few minutes later, could not find Joseph. Thinking he had gone to the yard, she followed him. "I told you to remain in the hall until I came!" she angrily exclaimed. "You may go and report to the principal." Joseph again raised his hand to explain. "Put your hand down and go to the principal at once."

The principal was quite busy and did not wish to be bothered, so when Joseph opened the door she said: "Well, Joseph, have you been a bad boy again? Go to your room and behave yourself." Again Joseph raised his hand to explain. "Put your hand down," she said, "and go to your room at once and behave, as I told you."

Joseph, who was in tears by this time, did not go to his room, but went instead to that of the primary teacher, who was quite a friend of his. "Why, Joseph, what is the matter?" asked his friend.

Dashing the tears from his eyes, he said, "I'm disgusted—being made a fool of by them teachers!"—Youth's Companion.

The Human Mind.

The body ceases to grow in a few years, but the mind, if we permit it, may grow as long as life lasts.—Sir John Lubbock.

Disconcerting.

A rector in South London was visiting one of his poorer parishioners, an old woman afflicted with deafness. She expressed her great regret at not being able to hear his sermons. Desiring to be sympathetic, and to say something consoling, he replied, with unnecessary self depreciation, "You don't miss much."

"So they tell me," was the disconcerting reply.

The Joy of Giving.

Malvina, who was coal black and weighed upward of 200 pounds, for long had coveted a white evening gown belonging to her employer, a clubwoman in a southern town. In spite of the fact that the mistress was scarcely half the bulk of the maid, the maid nevertheless dreamed of the day when that wondrous frock would come into her possession. At what she regarded as the proper moment she approached the lady on the subject.

"Miss Nita," she said, "I suddenly does wish't you'd gimme dat white dress wid de gold spangles on hit, now."



"DAT'S ALL I ASK."

"That you done wore hit out and quit wearin' hit."

"Why, Malvina," said the owner, "you couldn't get inside of that gown! You're too large!"

"Jes' try me—dat's all I asks—jes' try me," said Malvina. "I kin git inside of hit. Yessum; I knows I'm fleshy, but I gives."—Saturday Evening Post.

Then Time to Stir.

A Swedish guide is the author of the following original, if not universally practical, rule for making coffee, says Forest and Stream: "Take von only von way to cook coffee. Der von trip von woods up on Flambeau river; build fire vid pitea pine knots; put von quart water and two handfull coffee in coffee pot and sit on cover so she can't boil over. Ven cover get too hot for pants coffee she done."

Farm and Garden

RIPE FOR THE SILO.

When Corn and Other Crops Should Be Harvested.

[W. R. Dobson, Louisiana station.]

Corn is ready to harvest for filling the silo about the same time it is ready for harvesting the fodder. The grains should be well dented and glazed and a few of the lower leaves turned brown. If the corn is cut too green the silage will be sour and the feeding value decreased, while, on the other hand, if the corn is too ripe it will not pack well in the silo.

Sorghum should be harvested for the silo while the seed are in the dough.



CORN READY FOR THE SILO.

stage. Like corn, if it is left in the field until it has become too dry the silage will contain a large amount of indigestible material and will not make a good quality of silage.

The time of harvesting the crop for filling the silo—that is, the stage in which the crops should be harvested—must be given great consideration if a good quality is to be obtained.

Pea vines, soy beans and other hay crops should be harvested for the silo at the same time as for making hay—that is, when in full bloom and few of the heads are ripe.

Wheat After Fallow.

At the Rothamsted experiment station in England wheat has been grown continuously and also alternating with fallow for fifty-eight years. The records of the station have the following to say regarding the work:

"It will be seen that the produce of wheat after fallow is considerably higher than when it is grown continuously. 17.1 bushels against 12.7 bushels per acre, but if reckoned as produce over the whole area, half in crop and half in fallow, the whole area grows much less of both grain and straw than where the crop is grown year after year on the same land. A given area of land would therefore be more productive when cropped every year than if the crop were alternated with fallow. The superior yield of the portion in crop after a fallowing may in some degree be attributed to the greater freedom from weeds, but in the main it is due to the production of nitrates from the humus of the soil during the summer when it is fallow, a process which is much stimulated by the stirring it receives and the consequent aeration. The success of a fallowing depends upon these nitrates remaining for the succeeding crop. They may be entirely washed away by heavy autumnal rains."

Sod and Insects.

To guarantee against insects do not follow a grass sod with such a grain crop as corn. It is well to keep the land fallow for a time.

AVOID SILO ACCIDENTS.

With the opening of the silo filling season there will be frequent reports of serious and fatal accidents. The manufacturers of silage cutters have greatly improved their construction in recent years, and most accidents nowadays are the result of carelessness. Practically all of them can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care.

In addition to the exercise of common sense at the feeding end of the machine, here are some things that the inexperienced man should do:

Be sure that the machine is being run at the proper speed.

Take care that corn is never put into the machine until the motion is up to full speed.

In stopping be careful not to shut off the power until the elevator is empty. If the elevator is not empty the cut material will fall back and lodge in the fans. Then when the machine is started again the cut corn jams the fans, and as a result they are bent or broken.

THE STEAM ENGINE

Its History a Romance of Philosophy and Mechanics.

UNCLE SAM'S FINE EXHIBIT.

The National Museum at Washington Shows the First Crude Machines Made as Well as Originals and Models of the First Locomotives.

Probably no museum collection in the world better illustrates the development of the steam engine, particularly the locomotive, than the exhibit of the United States National museum at Washington, which includes two of the earliest original locomotives and numerous models and accessories.

The history of the steam engine is a materialistic romance without parallel in the record of human achievements. It covers the stupendous and persistent efforts of many early philosophers and mechanics who found steam a mysterious uncontrollable force and left it a comprehensible controllable factor of public service.

No one knows how long after it was observed that by holding down the lid of a kettle of boiling liquid a certain force was created, due to the compression of the steam, before any use was attempted with this newly discovered force. It is certain, however, that a sort of steam engine was exhibited in Alexandria, Egypt, about 200 years before our era began, and it was described in a work on pneumatics by Hero of Alexandria, written between 150 and 130 B. C. This machine was a rotary affair, more theoretical than practical, as were many of the results of philosophy in those days. A reconstruction of this engine in model form is in the museum exhibits.

Nothing more is to be found concerning the steam engine for centuries, a fact which is no doubt due to the lack of interest in anything which did not have to do with war or warlike implements. A book published in Rome in 1629 gives a description of Giovanni Branca's crude steam engine, showing it to have been an elementary steam turbine, with the sole defect that it lacked any appliances for making the steam follow the vanes, or buckets, of the revolving wheel, so that more of its energy might have been converted into useful work. One author in a treatise on locomotives claims that had some genius improved upon this early device the reciprocating engine would probably never have been invented, but that we would have had the advantage of our modern turbines much sooner.

The museum possesses a model of a very early machine designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1680 which was propelled by a jet of steam projected backward against the air and a model of Denis Papin's invention of about the same time. The investigations of Savery and Papin and the successful experimental engines of Thomas Newcomen in 1705 with his piston and cylinder soon followed. Newcomen's ideas were improved by James Watt in 1769, who also introduced the high pressure engines, the condenser and later the double acting engine. The development of the engine was advanced by Cugnot, Evans, Hornblower and Murdoch. A model of the latter's engine is on display in the museum.

As the result of a wager made by a resident of Merthyr Tydfil, an important iron town of South Wales, that he could convey a load of iron nine miles by the power of steam alone Richard Trevithick made the first engine to run on rails in 1803 and won the wager for his employer the next year. Trevithick, it has been claimed, copied the stationary engine built in 1800 by Oliver Evans, an American, who was later ingenious enough to attach wheels to a scow and propel it by steam through the streets of Philadelphia in 1804. This curious contrivance, called the Oruktar Amphibolus, was the first motorcar to run on American soil.

A model of Trevithick's engine is to be seen in the National museum, as is also the model of the engine employed by John Stevens in 1825 and his original tubular boiler. Other models illustrate nearly all the types which began to put in their appearance soon after 1826, when the Stourbridge Lion was built in England and shipped to America, where it was the first engine to run on full sized rails. The museum possesses not only the model of this historic engine, but the original engine itself. The other original full sized locomotive to be seen in the museum is the John Bull, built by George Stephenson & Sons of England and shipped to America for use in 1831 on the Camden and Amboy railroad. It is interesting to recall that this old relic of early railroading in America made a round trip under its own steam in 1836 from New York to Chicago, where it was exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition.

Among the models of early and historic locomotives are George Stephenson's Rocket, which was built in 1829; the B. and O. engine Tom Thumb, built by Peter Cooper in 1829; the grasshopper type engine Arabian of 1831; the Best Friend, used in 1830-1; Baldwin's Old Ironsides, constructed in 1832; the Sandusky, built in 1837, and models of engines made by Asa Whitney in 1840 and G. A. Nichols in 1848. Besides the two locomotives and the numerous engine models, there are in the exhibit coach and car models, sections of rails, spikes, wheels and models and parts of valves, pistons and other early accessories pertaining to locomotives and railroads.

ARMY WORMS ON MARCH.

Since Aug. 1 the fall army worms have advanced northward from Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma and have reached Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi and southern Missouri. The worms have pushed northward with amazing speed, as it is evident that the moths spreading them developed in southern Texas. They do not seem to be doing a great deal of damage thus far, but may prove disastrous to fields of late planted corn, millet and alfalfa. There will be some danger to fall planted alfalfa also.—Farm Progress.

LATE CELERY AND ITS CARE.

Some Varieties Are Cultivated Until the Latter Part of September.

Late varieties are cultivated until the latter part of September, when handling begins, says M. G. Kniss in the American Agriculturist. Before handling a cultivator is run between the rows to make the ground fine and loose. Another cultivator, with side shovels, immediately follows to throw the dirt toward the rows. Men then get on their knees between the rows and, holding up the leaves with one hand, with the other shave up a handful of dirt around the bottoms of the plants to hold the leaves in an upright position.

Immediately after the handling a celery lifter is run between the rows and the dirt thrown up at least six inches high around the plants. Later on the lifter is used again, when the dirt is thrown up as high as possible. Nothing more is done until trenching time. Trenching White Plume celery begins about Oct. 20. The process consists simply in digging a trench about one foot wide and deep enough so that when the celery is placed in the trench the tops will stick out about two inches.

For digging an attachment similar to an onion set harrower and made at the blacksmith's is fastened to a two horse riding cultivator. The celery is then pulled up by hand, most of the dirt shaken from the roots and the broken and decayed leaves and suckers pulled off. It is then carried to the trench, where a man in the trench packs it tightly in an upright position. No dirt is placed around the roots.

The boards used in blanching celery are nailed together V shape and placed over the trenches to keep off rain and prevent sun and wind from wilting the celery. Manure is then placed in piles along the trenches. On the approach of cold weather a little manure is placed along the bottom of the boards, and when the weather becomes very severe more manure is added. Two inches of manure over the boards are usually enough. One of the secrets of keeping celery is to keep the tops dry.

Late Garden Hints.

If the late cabbage is showing a tendency to grow a little too fast and the heads are cracking open bend the plants over to one side and break all the roots on the opposite side of the plant so the growth will be checked. If the cabbage is not to be buried in pits, but used at once in the making of kraut or other winter foodstuffs let the outside leaves grow, as these will make fine green stuff for the hens when vegetation is pretty well gone in the fall.

If you have a good many beans left on the vines, either in the garden or in the corn of the truck patch, pick them and sell them, or gather vines and all and beat them out for winter use. In September is a splendid time to make a cold frame and sow lettuce and radishes for table use early in the winter.

Get all the weeds and dead vines out of the garden. It is just as well to burn them, for by doing this you destroy a good many bugs. Sow rye or wheat in the garden, as this will give lots of humus when plowed under, and you can use it as a chicken pasture well up into the winter.—Farm Progress.

Plow Drag.

Here is shown a device recently patented by a Tennessee man to prevent a walking plow from cutting the lawn to pieces when it becomes necessary to drag the plow through the yard to



plow a little strip of garden, says the Farming Business. There is a slot on the machine. The teeth are attached to a swivel bar just behind the plow and to the handles. A spring from the plow to the bar jerks the bar back when rocks or heavy clods are struck and the bar jerked to the rear of its keeper.

The Need of Lime.

For eight years the Missouri College of Agriculture has maintained seven field experiment stations in various parts of the state. These fields were fairly representative of the level and rolling lands of central and northeast Missouri. One of the most striking facts brought out in the eight years of experimenting was the general need of lime on these prairie soils. It is known that thousands upon thousands of acres of Illinois land are in dire need of lime to neutralize the soil acids. These conditions are not peculiar to the two states mentioned. Lime is a general need. For the man who wants to farm intensively, to grow alfalfa, clovers and other legumes the lime problem is one that must be solved.

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	No. 72	No. 26	No. 38
Cambridge Jct.	5:10 a. m.	9:20 a. m.	7:35 p. m.
Jeffersonville	5:15	9:24	7:39
Cambridge	5:28	9:30	7:55

Connections are to be made at Essex Junction as follows: No 72 with the Mail Train for all New England Points; No 26 with the New England States Limited Express for New England Points and with Local Passenger for Montreal; No. 38 with the night Express for all New England Points.

Estate of Willis M. Parsons

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Lamoille, ss.

The Honorable Probate Court for the District

fore said:

To the heirs and all persons interested in the estate of Willis M. Parsons, late of Stowe, in said district, deceased.

Greeting:

WHEREAS, application hath been made to this court in writing, by the Administratrix of said estate, praying for license and authority to sell all real estate of said deceased to wit: Farm of one hundred acres with buildings thereon, in the town of Stowe aforesaid; known as the S. G. Atwood Farm, representing to said court that it would be beneficial to the heirs and all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to sell said real estate and convert the same into money.

And bringing into court the consent and approbation in writing, of all heirs to said estate residing in this State, and setting forth the situation of the real estate.

WHEREUPON, the said Court appointed and assigned the 15th day of October, 1915, at the Probate Office in Hyde Park, in said District, to hear and decide upon said application and petition, and ordered public notice thereof to be given to all persons interested therein by publishing said order, together with the time and place of hearing, three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper which circulates in the neighborhood of those persons interested in said estate, all of which publications shall be previous to the day assigned for hearing.

Thereupon, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place assigned, then and there in said Court, to make your objections to the granting of such license, if you see cause.

Given under my hand at Hyde Park, in said District, this 26th day of September, 1915.

NOYES G. WOOD, Judge.

Estate of C. C. Robinson

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT

State of Vermont, District of Lamoille, ss.

In Probate Court, held at Hyde Park, in said District, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1915.

Orlo E. Luce, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of C. C. Robinson, late of Stowe, in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance, and makes application for a decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased. Whereupon, it is ordered by said Court that said account and said application be referred to a session to be held at the Probate Office in said Hyde Park, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1915, for hearing and decision thereon. And it is further ordered, that notice hereof be given to all persons interested by publication of the same three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper published at Morrisville and Hyde Park, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and such decree made.

By the Court.—Attest.

NOYES G. WOOD, Judge

Estate of Eli B. Gile

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Eli B. Gile, late of Morrisville, in said district, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of F. G. Fleetwood, in the village of Morrisville, in said district, on the twenty-third day of October, and twenty-eighth day of March next, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., on each of said days, and that six months from the 25th day of September, A. D. 1915, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.